

# THE POST.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
AT LEBANON, KY.,  
BY W. W. JACK.

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## Poe's Corner.



For the Post.

### A TRIBUTE.

TO H. T. HARRIS, ESQ.

An angel smiled upon thy birth,  
And hourly watched around thy bed;  
And Grief—grief's gift of earth—  
Strewed flowers around thy infant head:  
O, who can gaze upon thy brow  
So wilyly beautiful and air,  
Or watch thy bright eyes' kindling glow,  
And doubt that genius sparkles there.

I've seen thee 'midst the glittering throng,  
Where genius shed its dazzling light,  
Moving as if thou didst belong  
To some pure planet still more bright.  
Though wealth around thee does not throw  
The circle of its halo bright—  
Thou art like the sparkling gems that glow  
Rich in their own unobscured light.

Oh, Time! we trace thy blighting curse  
Where Genius' fairest flowers lie—  
These flowers and the dark-plumed hearse  
"Compose thy mournful pageantry."  
The gay, the beautiful, the fair,  
Alike await thy coming doom—  
But, ah! this had of genius spare,  
That it to earth may give its bloom.

ALLIE.

MYRTLE GROVE, Ky., Jan. 1854.

## Communicated.

[For the Post.]

"O, wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as others see us!"— Burns.

MR. EDITOR.—On looking over the Post of the 14th inst., I noticed a communication over the signature of John Mai (Blew Bates), alluding to certain strictures made by the students of St. Mary's, touching a piece of garbled poetry taken from the writings of Cowper; and which, from the rejoinder of the aforesaid Bates, seems to have been surreptitiously plagiarized by him, but which, from the close relationship between poetry and music, he attempts to play off on his "Harp." The Post containing the strictures did not reach me; but I read in his rejoinder that the poetry was attacked. I demur; and venture the assertion, that the plagiarist, and not the composition, was censured. Mr. B's memory seems very treacherous indeed. It is no paliation of his guilt, that he did not copy the piece; his presenting it to you for publication was tacit approval of the act of his pupil, whom it was his duty to have guarded against the fraud; hence he is more than *particeps criminis*. Uninhabited to notice the "small fry of fishes" that presume to wick the ferals of the master, I confess that, I deviate reluctantly from the wonted tenor of my way, in condescending to notice the pueril, disingenuous—nay malicious jargon of Mr. B.—however, as I consider myself one of the progressive order, I could not hold myself guiltless, did I not, for the future benefit of B., who, so far as I have any present recollection, is an entire stranger to me; but around whose cranium perpetual Spring seems to vegetate, admonish him that "little learning is a dangerous thing," that the road to Parnassus is of very difficult ascent, and the waters of Parnassus accessible to but few; that it is difficult for either himself, or his pupil, so to disport Cowper, as not to leave the "disjecta membra poetæ" visible; and hence, to guard henceforth against meeting another sad fate similar to that of the daw in the fable, I would suggest the propriety of his securing some elementary work on orthography; and devoting his attention, for a time at least, to that, instead of hurrying himself so precipitately in at the back door of the Temple of the Muses.

Oh! shade of Sindley, if the spirits of distinguished philologists have any concern for the literary squabs of the *big little literati* of our sphere, how you do suffer! Let Master B. beware how he murders the Queen's English, else Madam Victoria, should she act as he says his pupil did, "unbeknown" to him, may get him by the ears for having so vilely persecuted her most innocent language. He charged the Students of St. M.'s of having called him a "puffer." Here, again, I venture to demur. Having once acted as an officer in that institution, venerable for its years, and far-famed for the good it has done, and which I venture to say it still continues to do, I can assure the "forger," that the works of the best Lexicographers are in daily use there; hence I have good reason for believing that he must stand godfather for that word, as well as for the "compound" tissue of concentrated inaccuracies which he has linked together by his most potent *and*. I would here express my regret that the Students of St. Mary's, many of whom are strangers to me, condescended to notice such small game as I take John Matthew Bates to be; and, out of respect for the Institution, would respectfully suggest the propriety of their permitting him, and his aspirations to poetic fame to die a natural death.—descend to

"The vile earth from which he sprung,  
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

In taking leave of J. M. B. I cannot omit this occasion to express my admiration of his inventive genius. That brief nomenclature P. C. M. for all Irish names is, to me at least, an entirely new idea. I have consulted the whole vocabulary of abbreviations, but could not find the precise words for which the above stand. If the inventor would enlighten the world, would he not be entitled to a patent right? I have admitted his genius with a proviso: but till he explain P. C. M. I shall consider him as acting under the influence of instinct, rather than intellect. Reynard is well known to be instinctively knavish, from his many freaks about barnyards.—John M. Bates seems to be so too, by his endeavoring to elicit the sympathy of Kentuckians against the Irish. Poor J. M. B! Wonder if his grand daddy wasn't Irish? I presume he is as ignorant of the character of the chivalrous, high-minded, enlightened Kentuckians, many of whom avow their lineal descent from the Emerald Isle, and are willing to admit, that real Irishmen are inferior to none, in all the qualities both of head and heart, that enable our nature, and distinguish the man from the biped, as he is of the first principles of the English language.

In conclusion; I have devoted more time and space to Master B. than he deserves. For this act of cond-scension he will doubtless feel grateful; and should he feel disposed to make a public acknowledgment of it, I would caution him against calling in adventitious aid. I know his style, hence he cannot deceive. Though as he committed the plagiarism referred to in the Post of the 30th ult., for the purpose of planting a borrowed plume in his own cap, either by inducing the belief that he was a poet himself, or that he had infused the "poetic fire" into his pupil's noddle, he might be desirous of gaining some celebrity in prose, by turning the muzzle of his popgun hitherwards. I might, with propriety, use his nomenclature P. C. M. but doubt his capacity to decipher it. Therefore to remove doubts, I shall subscribe myself.

JAMES McKEIGNEY,  
Principal of the Knox Co. Sem'y.  
VINCENNES, Ia., Dec. 18, 1853.

## Indian Affairs.

### CAPT. GRAVES' REPORT.

We call the attention of our readers to the report of Capt. E. A. Graves, one of the Indian Agents of this territory, upon the subject of our Indian affairs.

The report is written in a clear and explicit manner, marked with good sense, and is entitled to a careful consideration at the head of our Indian affairs.

Let a few more persons connected with this branch of our public service speak out with the same justice and good sense, and the condition of this hitherto neglected Territory will meet with the proper attention at Washington. The duty of the government to protect the property of this people from the depredations of the Indians, or to pay them for the loss, is clearly set forth and enforced.

Our citizens are under obligations to Capt. Graves, for this prompt and manly assertion of their rights which will not be forgotten.—*Santa Fe Gaz.* Dec. 3, 1853.

ABIEQUI AGENCY, N. M.  
August 31st, 1853.  
Gov. D. MERRIWETHER,  
Sup. of Ind. Aff.

SIR:—In compliance with the requirements of the Regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit to you the first annual report of this agency, to be by you transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington.

I venture to trust, however, that the observations and suggestions that I may take occasion to offer in this report, will be met with great deference, will not be estimated according to the length of time I have been in the Indian service, but rather as they may or may not be founded in reason and upon sound policy, and as substantiated by experience, and as authorized by historic facts.

The Utahs and northern Jicarilla Apaches have been assigned to this agency. After much labor and fatigue I have succeeded in holding a "talk" with some of the head men or chiefs of these Indians. I find that a considerable portion of the Jicarilla Apaches have emigrated from the east of the Rio del Norte and settled west of that river, a distance of some twenty-five miles south-west of this place, on the Rio Puerco, and have commenced the cultivation of a farm which has been very well worked, when it is considered that it has been mainly done by the wild and roving Jicarilla Apaches, who have never been accustomed to look to the cultivation of the soil for a maintenance. These Indians have now from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, which will yield them, however, but little corn this season, occasioned by the failure of the water in the Rio Puerco which has prevented irrigation. This stream is now dry for the first time with in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, notwithstanding there has been no unusual drought.

The Jicarilla Apaches seem to be on good terms with the United States or citizens of this Territory, and they seem to be quiet and well disposed; yet I place but little reliance in their promises, or their regards for treaty stipulations, as it is probable that neither would be adhered to any longer than it may appear to their interest to do so, and no longer. Since the annexation of this Territory to the United States, they have committed acts of murder, robbery, and other crimes, which in savage cruelty, stands without a parallel in history, as the murders of Mr. and Mrs. White and party attest, to say nothing of the cold blooded massacre of the mail party in the year 1850, the bare mention of which makes humanity shudder. Of the many wild tribes of Indians that have infested New Mexico for the last two hundred years, perhaps there are none who have committed so many depredations upon the citizens and property of this Territory as the Jicarilla Apaches. They are the most daring, brave and heartless tribe of Indians who inhabit New Mexico. They have greatly diminished, however, within the last few years in consequence of the continued wars they have carried on against the Americans, Mexicans, and other wild tribes of Indians which have in turn been waged against them. There are about two hundred and fifty Jicarilla Apaches, of all classes, in the vicinity of their farm on the Rio Puerco. When their corn shall be exhausted, which will be very soon, they will be in a destitute condition, both as it regards the means of subsistence and clothing. Their chief pursuits are hunting. The game in their section, as in all other sections of this country, is rapidly diminishing, as I am informed and believe. The government will, I apprehend, have to feed and clothe these Indians to some extent, as this policy has been pursued towards them for some time past, or it is to be feared the alternative of starving or living by plunder and robbing the citizens will be presented. Should this be the case, it requires no sagacity to foretell their action. They can bring from one hundred to one hundred and fifty warriors in the field.

The dividing line between the Utahs and northern Jicarilla Apaches commences on the Rio del Norte and in latitude about 37° north, and the country occupied by the Jicarilla Apaches embraces all that section of country lying north-east and east of the Rio del Norte, extending to the Arkansas; this section of country seems to be awarded to the Jicarilla Apaches, though many other wild tribes of Indians often roam within this section of country—the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches.

The policy of freeing the settlements east of the Rio del Norte of these Indians, and of removing them beyond and west of the western settlements of the Rio del Norte, commenced by Ex Governor Lane, seems to be a policy founded in justice to the citizens of the Territory, who are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the rearing of herds and flocks, as well as endorsed by the most enlightened philanthropy, and warranted by the principles of expediency and economy—first, because they are removed from occasional settlements to where there are none, and where it is reported there are none, and better agricultural and hunting lands to be found, affording better opportunities for the "chase" and for tilling the soil, should they be induced to look to the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood. Could this policy be successfully carried out, it must inevitably result in bettering the condition of both the white and red man; and will cost the government no more to manage these Indians west than east of the Rio del Norte. I am advised that this policy will not conflict with the settlements west of that river. It will also free the western end of the great thoroughfare from Independence to Santa Fe measurably from the dangers to be apprehended from these Indians, should they ever become dissatisfied with the Americans.

The Utahs occupy all or most of that portion of New Mexico lying south of latitude about 37° north, and west of the Rio del Norte, excluding the Navajo country and the organized counties of the Territory, extending back to the Sierra Nevada mountain, and situate between the country occupied by the Navajos and the Salt Lake; this section of country is known as the Utah country. This tribe of Indians, without doubt, is the most warlike of any of the tribes of Indians that now infest and annoy New Mexico by their occasional but disastrous depredations upon its citizens and property, as they are unquestionably the most skillful, brave and daring in action when taken man to man, or otherwise. These Indians are not unlike the northern Jicarilla Apaches when it comes to the perpetration of acts of savage cruelty and inhumanity, as the history of this tribe bears witness.

The Utahs, like all the wild Indians of New Mexico, are much addicted to the committing of robberies and thefts, and occasional murders. These Indians I regret to say, according to all the information I have been able to obtain, both direct and circumstantial, seem to be much discontented with the government, or rather with American citizens, and to some extent ill disposed towards the Mexicans. Their history warrants me in saying that when they commence war against the citizens of this Territory they do it generally by stealing from, and plundering small

parties, and committing occasional murders, improving upon each succeeding act of depredation, until endurance ceases to be a virtue; when acts of open hostility are met and repelled in the usual mode of Indian warfare. My information authorizes me in saying that the Utahs are better armed and equipped, and better prepared to carry on acts of hostility than any other tribe of Indians in this Territory. The most of them have American rifles, and handle them with great dexterity, seldom failing in their aim. They are not, however, a numerous tribe of Indians, like the Navajos and southern Gila Apaches. They can bring, however, five or six hundred warriors well armed into the field. I have had a "talk" with one of the principal chiefs and several other warriors of these Indians. Among other things I was asked what I intended to do in the way of distributing presents among them; he going on to tell me that their Great Father had caused to be given to the Prairie Indians a great many presents; that they were distributed with a liberal hand, embracing guns, powder and ball, &c.—that he and his people had a right to, and expected to be dealt with in the same liberal manner; and that they could judge whether their Great Father and the Americans intended kindness and friendship whenever I showed my hand by either distributing presents in a like liberal manner or withholding them. Their Great Father could cause presents to be distributed among them if he wished; though disclaiming all war-like intentions as far as he was concerned; but said that he could not be responsible for what other Utahs did or might do; that he ought not and could not be held accountable for what others did.

The Utah Indians rely almost exclusively upon the hunt and the chase, and occasional plunder upon those who are contiguous to them, or who happen to pass in their wake, as a main means of subsistence. True, however, they raise some horses for sale in addition to supplying themselves, and also barter skins and hides for articles they want. The game in this section of country, I am induced to believe, is diminishing yearly. They are not a wealthy nation like their neighbors, the Navajos, except in their arms and munitions of warfare, in these they greatly excel all the wild tribes of this Territory. I have no means of estimating their gross numbers.

I have introduced the above "talk" for the purpose of showing the views and feelings of the Utahs, and these I understand to be pretty much the same as those entertained by the other Indians of this Agency.

Chacon, the celebrated chief of the Jicarilla Apaches, is equally pressing and solicitous in regard to presents expected to be made to him and his people. Here the question arises, what kind of Indian policy is the true one for New Mexico? It is evident, and a fact uncontroverted here, that the Indian policy in New Mexico as administered up to this time, has resulted in a failure. (I disclaim all idea of censuring those who have been in power and engaged in its administration, it is the system mainly I condemn, not the individual.) If this be so, then the fault must be either in the system of policy or in its administration, or both. Under the government of the United States is under the most solemn obligation, both moral and legal, to afford safety to the citizens of New Mexico, and give protection to their property, is admitted by all in the broadest sense. Nevertheless the fact is notorious that the United States has failed to do either, as the Indians of this territory continue to rob, steal and murder, and are suffered to go at large and unwhipped of justice. The citizen gets neither his stock from the Indians, nor has the government, as yet, paid him its value, although pledged by implied treaty stipulations and expressed statutory enactments to do so, (to say nothing of the great moral obligation that rests upon every government to give protection to the citizen and his property,) as provided by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and as enacted in the 17th section of an "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," which was adopted and applied to this territory by an act of Congress of 27th February 1851.

It is true the government of the U. S. has made laudable efforts to fulfill its obligations to New Mexico, and has appropriated and expended about twelve million dollars in meeting her military expenditures in this Territory since its possession and acquisition by the United States; to say nothing of the expenditures on behalf of the civil department, and yet we hear of continued Indian depredations.

[To be Continued.]

## Miscellaneous.

MR. A.—, formerly a member of the Constituent assembly, has just died at Avignon, France. He ascended the tribune but once. "Gentleman," said he, "man is an animal\*\*\*\*," awed by the imposing aspect of the assembly, he stopped short.—A member exclaimed, "I move that the speech be printed with the portrait of the orator prefixed."

A gentleman who had kept public house for many years, but whose house was almost completely hid from the road by woods, was one day speaking of the improvements which he intended to make about his premises.

"Gentleman," said he, "I intend to open a large *recess* from the public highway to my dwelling, to which I shall build a condition that I may be able to *detain* strangers in a more *hostile* manner."

A HARD CHANCE.—A RUMSELLER, S TELESCOPE.—A Mr. Long, from Virginia, related at the recent World's Temperance Convention, this amusing anecdote:

A rumseller in our State, feeling some compunction, went to a temperate gentleman, and asked him what he should do to have some chance of expiating the consequences of his evil ways.

"Go and make a telescope," said the gentleman.

"A telescope! what can I do with one and how can I make it?" asked the rumseller.

"Unless you do you never will get a glimpse of heaven," was the reply.

"How am I to do it?"

"Just take every barrel of liquor in your house knock out the ends, put these barrels end to end in a long line, kneel down and take a good look through the tube, that's your only chance of getting a view of heaven."

A CHRISTMAS TALE.—While the last generation was flourishing, there dwelt in what is now a famous city, not a mile from Boston, an opulent widow lady who once afforded a queer manifestation of that old compound of incompatibles, called human nature.

It was a Christmas eve, of those old fashioned winters which were so "bitter cold." The old lady put on an extra shawl; and as she hugged her shivering frame, she said to her faithful negro servant:—

"It is a terrible cold night, Scip. I am afraid my poor neighbour, Widow Green must be suffering. Take the wheelbarrow Scip, fill it full of wood, pile on a good load, and tell the poor woman to keep herself warm and comfortable. But before you go, Scip, put some more wood on the fire and make me a nice mug of flip."

These last orders were duly obeyed; and the old lady was thoughtfully warmed both inside and out, and now the trusty Scipio was about to depart on his errand of mercy, when his considerate mistress interposed again.

"Stop, Scip. You need not go now, the weather has moderated."

A lady acquaintance, says an exchange paper, young lovely and intelligent, called on a celebrated physician to "do something" for a rush of blood to the head.

"I have been doctoring myself," said the languid fair one with a smile, to the bluff though kind M. D., while he was feeling her pulse.

"Ah! how?"

"Why, I have taken Brandreth's pills, Parr's pills, Stainburn's pills, Sand's sarsaparilla, Jayne's expectorant, used Dr Sherman's lozenges and plaster, and—"

"Good gracious, Madam!" interrupted the astonished doctor, "all these things do you complain no good?"

"No! then what shall I take?" pettishly inquired the patient.

"Take!" exclaimed the doctor, eyeing her from head foot. "Take!" exclaimed he after moments reflection—"take! why, take off your corsets!"

The following may be put down as the greatest surgical operation of modern times:—Imagine a quiet couple, on the shady side of fifty, seated at tea, with a prodigy of a nephew, a lad of fifteen, a medical student, fresh from the lectures, forming the family trio.

"Uncle," says the shave, "what do you think the most difficult operation in surgery?"

Aunt looks puzzled, while uncle, after due consideration, replies that he doesn't know.

"Then," says the lad, "I'll tell you. It's taking the jaw out of a woman!"

The astonishment of the uncle, and the horror depicted in the face of the aged matron, may be conceived, but to describe them would be impossible.

A HOUSE FLOWED OPEN.—On Saturday evening, a train of cars, preceded by three locomotives and a snow plow, was passing through South Boston at a rapid rate when the plow took a sudden plunge, and darting off the track entered a dwelling situated near Swan street, demolishing the side and entering the sitting room of a Mrs. McKee. A long shed was also partially demolished. A girl in the room narrowly escaped being crushed by the plow, but jumped in time to save her life.

## Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, - - -  
For each subsequent insertion, - - - \$14  
For half column 6 months, - - - 18  
" " " 12 months, - - - 26  
For whole column 6 months, - - - 18  
" " " 12 months, - - - 26

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of time for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

## Working a Traverse.

The following is the singular history of Mr. Labouchere, at present a member of the British Cabinet:

In 1822 he was a clerk in the banking house of Mr. Hope, at Amsterdam, and was sent by his patron to Lord Baring, the celebrated banker of London, to negotiate a loan. He displayed in this affair so much ability, that he attracted the attention of the English banker.

"Ah," said he one day to Lord Baring, "you have a charming daughter; will you not accord me her hand?"

"Young man, no pleasantry. I like you much, but how could Miss Baring become the wife of a common clerk?"

"But," said Labouchere, "if I were associated with Mr. Hope?"

"Ah, that is very different; and would materially lessen the inequality between you."

Mr. L. returned to Amsterdam, and said to his patron, "I must be your partner."

"My friend, do you think of that? You are without fortune, and—"

"But if I were a member of Lord Baring's family?"

"Indeed! why in that case I would give you a partnership on the spot."

On the strength of these two promises, Mr. L. returned to England, and two months afterwards married Miss Baring, because he had the promise of Mr. Hope to make him partner as soon as he was married to her, and became associated with Mr. Hope because he was married to the Miss Baring.

If spring puts forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit. So, if youth be trifled away without improvement, riper years will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

A butcher's boy carrying a tray on his shoulders, accidentally struck it again a lady's head.

"The deuce take the tray," said the lady rather angrily.

"Madam," said the boy, gravely, "the deuce can't take the tray."

A sentimental chap in Rhode Island intends to petition Congress at its next session, for an appropriation to repair the channels of affection, so that henceforth the "course of true love may run smooth."

Rat Proof Corn Cribbs may be made by placing a large milk pan, bottom up, on the top of each post on which the crib stands, and having a moveable ladder by which to enter the door. The rats climb up the posts but can get no farther. Mice will also be excluded, unless carried in with the corn. If you have not done it, pick out the best ears of corn for seed, and hang them up in the kitchen, or some other dry place, where they will not freeze. You may also give them a good smoking with your hams, which will prevent birds and insects from injuring the seed when planted, and thereby improve the vegetable powers. Try it.—[Exchange.]

JUGGERNAUT'S HOUSEHOLD.—The "establishment" connected with the great temple of Juggernaut, in India, is immense. It includes 36 different kinds of offices, some of which are subdivided into several more. About 640 persons are required to fill the appointments, a few of which are the following:—The one who puts Juggernaut to bed, the one who wakes him, the one who gives him water and a toothpick, the painter to paint his eyes, an officer to give him rice, and another to give him pan, one to wash his linen, one to carry his umbrella, and one to tell him the hours of worship. Besides these, there are 4000 cooks, 120 dancing girls, and 3000 priests many of whom are exceedingly rich.

George N. Sanders, our consul to London, writes as follows to the New York Herald.—Sanders knows pretty well how matters stand in Europe:

"Louis Napoleon is preparing for war on the grandest scale. It is known that he will have, by early spring, an invading army of seven hundred thousand men fully equipped. The active part taken by all the Northern courts, especially that of Austria and Russia, in bringing about the Bourbon fusion, has deeply excited Louis Napoleon. He sees in the success of Nicholas the reestablishment of the Bourbons in France.—Hence, notwithstanding his present apparent friendly relations, or rather pleasant coquetry, with Austria, he will in a few months, strike the Italian States, and attempt to hold them at the cost of American alliance with Russia, and the Orleansists and Legitimists."

Louis Napoleon having made up his mind to fight, will flatter the other powers by canvassing their propositions for adjustment, until he can have in movement all the material for an aggressive war.

Finally, our farmers should sow plenty of spring wheat, and plant any quantity of Indian corn. The Baltic and Black will certainly be closed for at least a twelve month. England and West in and Southern continental Europe will have to look to the United States alone for a supply of breadstuffs, hitherto obtained from these seas."



# THE POST.



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 8, 1864.

We are authorized to announce HENRY H. HUGHES, as a candidate for the office of County Clerk at the ensuing August election.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting in the courthouse of this place on Monday last. The object of said meeting was to further the project now on foot, to connect this place with Louisville, of which we spoke last week. Mr. JONAS STROCK being called on, delivered a very able and forcible speech; in fact he done remarkably well for a convert to the cause.

He stated that the iron was ready, and the cars built for the road; and that if the requisite amount of stock was now taken the cars would be running to this place by next Christmas. He stated this with the authority of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.

When he got through, Mr. R. H. ROWSATER was desired to read the letter of Mr. Shreve, President of the above named road, which he did, with a few pertinent explanatory remarks. Among other things he stated that, as soon as the stock was taken, five thousand workmen would at once be put upon the line. Only to think of what a fine market this alone would be to the farmer, ought to make him go his "bottom dollar" on it.

Dr. ELLIOTT of New Haven, was called on, and remarked that the people of that part of Nelson were perfectly alive upon the subject, and that he had not the slightest doubt that they would do their whole duty on the premises.

MR. BEN SPALDING, being called on, ascended the platform and after making a few remarks, commenced calling up the mourners. A considerable number went up and subscribed; but the amount subscribed we are unable to state.

Mr. E. Slevin, of the firm of T. & E. Slevin, wholesale merchants of Louisville; mysteriously disappeared on Sunday night the 22nd ult. We would have made mention of it last week, but the joyful news to his many friends in these parts was received, that he had been found alive, though in a precarious state, just previous to our going to press. But since that, it has turned out that it was not the case. He is still missing, and his friends and relatives are sparing no pains or expense to ascertain his whereabouts. The sum of \$1,000 is offered by them for any tidings of him if alive, or \$500 for his body if dead. Most deeply do we, together with a large number of friends in this portion of Kentucky, condole with the relatives of Mr. Slevin; and anxiously hope to hear of his ultimate recovery. Such a consummation is certainly deserved by the exertions made for that end.

We exceedingly regret to learn that our esteemed friend, Mr. H. M. McCARTY, editor of the Paducah Journal, lost a dwelling house in that place on Sunday morning the 29th ult., by fire. The loss is estimated at \$10,000;—no insurance.—There was another dwelling burnt at the same time.

We are in reception of the *Semi-Weekly Journal*, published at Paducah, by McCARTY and Byers. It is gotten up with our old friend's usual energy and taste. We wish it a long and successful existence.

The Rileys were concertizing in Bardstown, last week, and the junior partner of the *Herald*, went into conjunction about little Fannie.

Professor Brownson, well known as a reviewer and politico religious writer, has been delivering lectures in Louisville, during the past week, to crowded houses. He delivered a lecture in Bardstown, on Thursday evening last.

## Valentines.

Our friend R. P. EDELL, has a large lot of the most handsome valentines we have ever seen. He sells them lower than they can be bought in the city of Louisville. We invite the particular attention of the ladies and gentlemen to them. See advertisement in another column.

Nothing of vital consequence to our readers is transpiring in the Congress of the United States or the Legislature of Kentucky. In the former there is a good deal of windwork going on about the Nebraska bill; whether or not that territory shall be permitted to enter the confederacy as a slave holding Territory.

The latter are very busy districting the State. We hope to be able to give the result of their labor in our next.

## A Good One.

A certain citizen of this place, who shall be nameless, once had an occasion to go to Louisville. He and another friend started in his buggy, and reached Salt River that night. They put up at Mr. C's the urbane host of that region. Our friend not then belonging to the temperance society, and not having the fear of "the deadly poison" before his eyes, came to the conclusion that a little "spirits" would revive and refresh him, after his long ride. Accordingly, he took mine host to one side, and said to him:

"I don't feel very well to day, and I would like to have a little 'bitters'; I think it would help me;" at the same time laying his hand on his waistcoat and looking appropriately dolorous.

"Certainly, sir, you shall have it," replied the sympathetic host.

Time rolled on, and minutes seemed lengthened into hours to our exceedingly dry friend. He waited in vain for the longed-for sight of the pitcher, brown sugar and "bald-face;" but it came not forth. How eager did he watch the pleasant countenance of his host, to detect if possible any masonic sign of the head or hand, which would say so plainly—"come old fellow, let's take a pop." But the sign wasn't made.

At length supper was announced, and our friend was on the point of gently hinting to the host that it was more agreeable and healthy to "indulge" before than after eating; when his "you'll find it all right, sir," satisfied him, and he said nothing. They proceeded to the eating room, and having taken their seats, the host called out to the servant in waiting to bring in the "bitters" for that gentleman, at the same time pointing at our friend.

Now, he is a modest man—a very modest man, and you can imagine his feelings better than we can possibly express them. The fact is, although he sets a pretty high price on himself, generally, yet one could have made a very advantageous purchase for a few moments after that "last brick was frowed." But the anticipation of something stimulating, soon erased his confusion, and which anticipation was heightened in no small degree, by observing the servant returning with a steaming bowl upon his "waiter." Now, thought our friend, I'll enjoy the "consolation" hugely. He takes the bowl, and to hide his returning confusion, raised it to his lips, and took a large mouthful. He came near dropping the bowl, together with its contents, for Oh, horror! it was a decoction of tansy, myrrh, and worm-seed leaves! It was "bitters," in the full acceptance of the word. Our friend held the scalding, nauseous "beverage" in his mouth; he could not swallow it, nor could he eject it with anything like propriety. Great drops of perspiration stood upon his brow, his eyes threatened to "start from their spheres," his knotted and combined locks stood on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine, (that is, they would have done so, if he had any, but he hadn't,) and altogether he was a pitiable sight. And so thought the kind-hearted host, who exclaimed:

"My God, sir, have you got the cholera. What is the matter?"

Up jumped our friend, and out of the house he went, followed by the host, leaving the balance, of course, in a beautiful state of excitement and consternation.—When he reached the door, out poured from his distended mouth a dark and bilious looking stream. A new idea here struck the landlord, he vowed and protested that it must be the "black vomit."

Our friend kept his own council, and desired to be shown to his sleeping apartment; but resisting to the last, the kind importunities of mine host to permit him to send for a physician.

It is needless to add that he was, to the small astonishment of mine host, perfectly well, and able to resume his journey the next morning.

Our friend, on his return home, joined the Sons, and "they never spin a flax" temperance man than he now is.

We are in reception of *Godey's Lady's Book* for the current month. No lady should be without this periodical; it is as indispensable to those who have been taking it, as milk to a small family. Remember, that you can get the *Lebanon Post* and this magazine for \$4 in advance. In any other way it will cost you \$3 for it alone—who is willing to kill two birds with one stone. Let us send on your names, we can get you the January number if you wish it.

*Graham's Magazine* for the current month, has come to hand. It is a superb number, and well supports the deserved reputation it has always enjoyed. There is in this number, the commencement of the illustrated life of Gen. Washington; which alone is worth the price of the work. This magazine, together with the *Post* can be had for one year for the low price of \$4 in advance.

## To Correspondents.

If Mr. D. F. Blackburn, of Hampshire, Tenn., wishes his advertisement inserted, let him send on the "castings." On the reception of \$2, in it goes, and not before. We are around—we are.

"Henric" will receive our thanks for his kind sympathy. His favor will appear in our next.

Will T. S. Arthur please to direct his Magazine and Gazette to the "Post" Lebanon Ky., instead of "Mercury Springfield Ky." We have stopped issue there, and removed to this place.

"Tab" says that when he was last in New Orleans, he heard that he was reported to be dead; "but he knew it was not so as soon as he heard it!"

There appeared some very glaring errors in the piece of poetry, from our correspondent "Allie," published in our last. In justice to our sweet, and we have no doubt pretty contributor, we republish it, revised and corrected. We should like to hear from "Allie" often.

The *Lebanon Post* is on our table again. We welcome it with pleasure. We hope friend Jack will be able to surmount all difficulties, and continue to furnish to the citizens of Marion county his interesting paper. The citizens of Marion and of every other county will stand in their own light if they do not support their county paper.—*Bardstown Herald*.

Thank you kindly, friend Ellis, we "owe you one." What you say is gospel truth.

## State Aid to Railroads.

The Lexington Statesman, in referring to a certain proposition of a cotemporary upon this subject, says:

That proposition was, that the present Legislature should pass a law, enabling the people to say by a direct vote, whether the State shall aid in the construction of certain railroad lines. Under the new constitution, the people would have to pass upon such a proposition, before it could become a law. It is their constitutional right to pass upon it, and if it be their will to have the proposition submitted, certainly the Legislature should give them the opportunity. We can see no well-founded objection to such a course, and every representative would be safe in trusting such a proposition to his constituents. A very limited amount of aid on the part of the State would insure the speedy completion of a number of railroads now in an advanced state of progress, which would be of immense benefit to the people at large, and in which a considerable number of people have already embarked funds, actuated by a patriotic desire to promote the substantial interests of the Commonwealth. The State can ill afford to do without these roads; and to lose them would, beyond any doubt, be a real calamity, which could not fail to be seriously felt by every industrial interest of the people. The State might, without involving herself, lend a helping hand to these improvements, which, when completed, could not fail to be a source of public revenue, rather than a burden upon her resources.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Missouri Iron Works belonging to Messrs. Sweeney Johnson & Co. at the upper end of the city, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning at about 1 o'clock. Loss estimated at \$60,000. We were informed by one of the owners that there was no insurance on any part of the establishment destroyed. He is also of the opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A large war-house adjoining the works which with its contents was insured for \$10,000, was uninjured. The works had just been repaired at a cost of \$15,000 or \$20,000 and had been operating but a short time since the recent strike.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

## Dreadful Accident.

New York, Jan. 29.—French's ball and cartridge factory at Ravenswood, Long Island, exploded yesterday afternoon, and nearly 20 persons were instantly killed, mostly boys and girls, who were employed in filling cartridges.

Upwards of 50,000 cartridges exploded. The houses for miles around were shattered, breaking all the windows.

The magazine, containing three tons of powder narrowly escaped.

The number generally employed in the building is about 20, and all of them were inside at the time of the explosion, and instantly killed, except two. Some estimate the number killed at 30. Three girls belonging to one family were killed.

The bodies all were blown into fragments, and mangled with pieces of the building.

LATER.—Another account thinks the number killed exaggerated. Thirteen are already ascertained to be killed. Others are so seriously mutilated, some fatally. The scene is horrible.—Scarcely a fragment left larger than a walking stick of the building can be found. The heads, limbs and trunks of human beings are scattered in all directions, and the groans of the poor wretches struggling with death is truly appalling.

We learn that a Mr. Rhodes, who was caught in the machinery of Mr. Murphy's mill, a few miles from this place, died from the effects of the injuries he received, last Thursday.—*Bardstown Herald*.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.



## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 14th. On the 3d inst, all of the fleets proceeded to the Black Sea, except six ships which were left in Buoyes Bay, to guard the Bosphorus.

The first division of the Turkish fleets accompanied the allied fleets, and the second division remained anchored at the Bosphorus.

The Czar is not supposed to view the entry of the allied fleet into the Black Sea, as a declaration of war, but has ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol. On the 6th of January, the Turks gained a brilliant success on the Danube, and captured a Russian entrenched camp at Citale near Kalafat and put 2500 of the enemy to the sword, and also attacked a body of 1800 Russians who were sent to relieve the Citadel, and after a sharp encounter, compelled them to retreat.

The Russians are thus driven back from their positions by which they hoped to cross the Danube.

Turkish force in the battle, was 15,000 and 15 guns. It is admitted that Omar has brilliantly out-manoeuvred the Russian commander.

Other advantages to be gained on the Danube were formally notified by Divan on the 1st instant, to the Ambassadors of the four powers.—Details not given, but are supposed to be the storming and capture of Karakal, with several skirmishes of less moment.

In Asia the defeat of the Turks under the weak Generalship of Abdo Pasha, is confirmed, but General Guynon has gone to the army with full power, and the spirit of the Turks has revived. Schmul had sent a messenger to the Porte announcing that he was now prepared to act energetically against the Russians.

The Turkish hopes in Asia have considerably heightened—in the meanwhile negotiations go on. The Sultan's note is published, approving the decision of the Grand Council to open negotiations on the footing proposed by the four powers.

Turkey is to send a representative to the conference, which is to be held in a neutral city.

It is confirmed that Persia has resumed negotiation with Great Britain, and will not, at present, attack the Turks.

The ostensible cause of the difficulty was the claims of Abdul Kinn, a Polish subject against the Persian government.

The American ships Edward Flecher and Candor were fallen in with at sea, wrecked.—Their crews and passengers were saved and landed in Holland.

The infant princess of Spain died suddenly.

The Rev. James C. Richmond complains that he is detained as a prisoner by the Austrian police at Hetchenot, Hungary and calls upon the United States for redress.

Rumors were circulated in the afternoon on the Bourse that pacific news had been received from St. Petersburg.

VIENNA, THURSDAY EVENING.—Rumors of fresh success by the Turkish army in Wallacia, have alarmed Vienna to-day. It is rumored that the Emperor of Austria will leave for Warsaw this evening, to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia, in reference to the Eastern question. Rumor of the Russian defeat at Kalafat are fully confirmed.

The new tariff of Buenos Ayres was to go into operation on the 1st of January.

Disturbance have occurred in Uruguay; a party of Blancos having taken up arms against the Government in the interior. On the 25th of November they seized upon Cologne and forced the authorities to flee to Buenos Ayres in a whale boat.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4.—The steamer Arabia arrived this morning with dates to the 24th.

Europe is anxiously and hourly awaiting the Czar's final reply as to whether there shall be war or peace.

There is no actual news except that Europe is awaiting with trembling anxiety the answer of the Czar, which will determine the question of peace or war against France and England. The answer is hourly expected.

The Pacific arrived out at noon on the 18th.

At the battle of Citale, on the Danube the Turks met with brilliant success. The battle lasted five days and the Russians were completely discomfited; 4,000 Russians were killed and two Generals were wounded. On the last day the Russian reserve, was driven back upon Keasova, with a loss of cannon. There was an immense loss on both sides.

The Russians afterwards destroyed the Bunon fortifications, and returned to Kalafat.

The Russians erected fortifications, at Sebastopol and Crimea and extinguished all of the light houses.

The Porte made essential modification to the note of the four powers, which the

latter pronounced satisfactory, and sent it immediately to St. Petersburg.

The Czar's reply was not known when the Arabia left.

Indications, however, appeared that the ambassadors of France and England would immediately withdraw and these countries would declare war.

There is the greatest activity in the French Navy Yard; every ship was ordered to sea; operatives are working Sundays.

A new levy of Seamen has been made.

There is great scarcity of food in the Roman States.

England is strengthening all of her coast defences.

## Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—A great portion of the Senate's time was occupied this morning in the discussion of the constitutionality of the majority of a county compelling the minority to subscribe to railroad stock, in connection with the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad.

An amendment was offered to relieve the minority from paying tax.

On the afternoon of the 31st a street encounter took place between James Robinson Jr., son of James F. Robinson Esq., of Georgetown and Mr. Al. D. Hyenes of Bardstown, which resulted in the latter receiving two balls in or through the body. Prompt assistance was immediately given by two skillful physicians (Drs. Sutton & Barlow,) whom we believe consider his case though serious, not one of danger. As is usual in such affairs a lady was the exciting cause, but delicacy forbids that we should gratify public curiosity at the expense of private feeling—neither have we any desire to influence others by the expression of our own indignant feelings with respect to the utter disregard of public opinion—the entire violation of law and of order evinced by the practice—now an every day occurrence of shooting down, as one would a mad dog a fellow being! We do however hope that the law, order, and public opinion thus violated, may assert their dignity and rights by a strict examination, and impartial verdict.—*Georgetown Herald*.

The boot and shoe business has been brisk during the present week. Buyers have been reluctant to pay the advance in price but for some days past have purchased with more confidence. Our future supplies are likely to be cut short by the unusually high prices of leather and hides, as goods cannot now be manufactured at the present selling rates except at a loss. Large shipments have been made to California and there is a fair demand for goods suited for that market. The principal dealers expect a further advance in prices.—*Boston Chronicle*.

A friend of ours breakfasted last Tuesday morning in Chicago, started by railroad for Indianapolis at a quarter before seven o'clock and took supper here the same evening, losing a couple of hours by the way on account of a change of time on the Michigan Central Railroad. Before the railroad connection was made it was almost impossible to make the journey at all at this season of the year.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

PORK PACKING ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER.—Returns begin to come in and there will be a decrease in the number of hogs packed on the entire river. The season has closed at Beardstown with 14,000 short of year. At Peoria the deficiency will be from 12,000 to 15,000. Pekin may have a slight excess over last season.—Springfield will fall short 3,000 head. Lacon has an increase. Naples, Copperas Creek, Meredesta and other points, will have no increase, but at several there will be a falling off. The entire deficiency in numbers on the whole river and through the adjacent country is estimated from 50,000 to 80,000 head. The increase in weight will be from 10 to 12 per cent, some think as much as fifteen. The Upper Mississippi and Illinois river together will fall 100,000 to 120,000 head short of last season.—*Low. Cour. 3d*.

YOUNG AMERICA.—A little boy about ten years of age walked into the house of one of our citizens yesterday, and after taking a seat by the fire, very coolly informed the lady of the house that he was on his way to Chicago, and if they had no objection, he would remain over night. The lady, of course consented and the little stranger was kindly cared for. He gave his name Charlie, and said that he lived in Cleveland. When asked what he was going to Chicago for, he answered with a comical expression, that he was traveling for his health. All attempts to obtain the name of his parents were unavailing. He obstinately persisted that he never had any. The conclusion is that he is a distant relative of Topsy, in Uncle Tom's Cabin. The young gentleman is doubtless traveling without license. Boys are fast now a days.—*Lafayette Journal*.

Some Literary pirate in New York has filched venerable Mrs. Partington's name, and published under it a combination of the vilest and silliest trash that types were ever made to suffer for. We do not see how any respectable bookseller can have the confidence to place it upon his counter.

There is a man in Indiana so thin that when the sheriff is after him he crawls in to his rifle and watches his adversary through the touch-hole.

Mr. Stanley, one of Mr. Steven's Exploring party, says that the distance from the Mississippi to the Pacific is 1,800 miles; that the country is rich and level, and the grade forty feet to the mile thro' Cadotte's Pass.

The following from the pen of a celebrated author, should be attentively read by every man who appreciates sound truth and wholesome instruction:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead—who never to himself hath said—I will my country paper take—both for my own and family's sake? If such there be let him repent—and have the paper to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter—he in advance should pay the printer.

POSSIBLE.—A girl in Pittsburg being struck dumb by the firing of a cannon, it is said that a number of married men in that interesting village have in consequence, invited the artillery company to parade on their premises.

## Commercial.

### LOUISVILLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 4, 1864.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market was dull in the morning at \$6 75 for flour, but firm this evening.—Wheat we quote at \$1 15 @ 1 20. Corn scarce, with sales, from wagons at 45c; sales from store at 50c.

GROCERIES.—Sales of 3000 bags of Rio coffee at 11 1/2c and 75 bags at 12c. Sales of 65 lbsds sugar in lots at 4 1/2 @ 5c. Also sales of 200 bags Rio coffee at 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4c.

PROVISIONS.—We quote mess pork at \$12 75. Bacon in fair request, with sales of 13,000 pounds at 5 1/2c for shoulders, 7 1/2c for clear sides, and 8 1/2c for hams a sale of 2 500 pounds of bulk shoulders at 44c.

TOBACCO.—Sales Saturday at the warehouses of 15 lbsds at prices ranging from \$4 35 to \$7 52.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 128 lbsds of raw at the wharf at 22 1/2c.

## New Advertisements.



## VALENTINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having just received a very large stock of the finest VALENTINES which the city of Louisville could furnish; now offers them low for cash. In fact he feels confident that the prices at which he is offering them are not half what the same kinds are selling for in Louisville. The reason for my doing this to get rid of them, as the stock is much larger than I intended bringing on. Come and examine my stock, Ladies and gentlemen, and choose, before the stock is broken into. Feb. 8, 54 R. C. EDELL.

## State of Kentucky.

Marion County, S. I.

TAKEN UP as an estray by Isaac Pearce, living in said County of Pleasant Run near Sandusky's old Station, one BAY MULE; supposed to be a yearling past, mane and tail shaved, no other mark or brands perceivable; appraised at sixty dollars. Given under my hand this 31st day of January, 1864.

Feb. 8th JAS. RINEHART, J. P. M. C.

## NOTICE

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE!

WISHING to remove from Lebanon, I have concluded to sell my property situated in the suburbs of town. There is a large and comfortable dwelling; and stable and a lot other necessary out-buildings. There is about two and a half acres of excellent land. I wish to sell privately, and any one desirous of examining the property may do so, calling on me. Possession can be given, within two or three months after the property has been purchased. ISAAC WITHEROW.

Dec. 7th

## New Fall and Winter

## GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have received and opened their FALL and WINTER Stock of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Ladies' Dress Goods, of all descriptions, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons; Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable patterns; Domestic, Hardware and Cutlery, Queen's Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style.

Also—a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

N. B. Count y Produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods.

No. 161-5th. J. W. CHANDLER & CO.

## NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from Clotilde S. O'Connell, on Sunday night the 20th of November, 1863; a Bay Mare ten years old; about fifteen hands high; a little white on one hind foot; shod blue; and has a knot on her back, caused by the saddle. Saddle marks well and aces. Any person who will give me information so that I can get her, or deliver her to me, shall be liberally rewarded.

HENRY P. O'BOURN.

Washington County, Nov 30th

## NEW GOODS!!!

D. & D. W. Phillips.

ARE just in reception of a superior stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS consisting in part of Ladies' Dress-Goods, Gentlemen's wear of the latest patterns and sizes Bonnets of the latest patterns, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.,

All of which we will sell low for Cash or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

Lebanon, Ky. April 13 1863-64.

## ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES of every quality and price on hand and for sale, at the Printing Office.

BOYS always on hand and for sale cheap at THE PRINTING OFFICE.









The Old Bachelor's Soliloquy.

BY ADA ALLEN.

In his old arm chair, in a comfortable room,  
That had seldom or never seen any other than  
The old bachelor sits, while sighs of regret  
Are heaved as he cries, "I am not married yet."

"Oh let me look back on the days that are past,"  
(And the poor fellow sighed as he looked in the glass)  
"Then I thought, when I pleased, a good wife I  
could get,  
But alas I am fifty and not married yet."

"The first one I loved was a bright maiden fair,  
And I half had let myself be won to declare;  
But while I delayed she set off in a pet,  
And I smiled as I thought there was time  
enough yet."

"And often since then have I owned the soft  
flame,  
But always delaying, my luck was the same;  
My joys are quite scarce, but my sorrows soon  
told,  
They're comprised in four words: "I'm a bachelor  
old."

"What a gloomy lone prospect my home does  
Present,  
Such a desolate picture no one could invent;  
Hats and rags in the windows, doors wanting a  
latch,  
Proclaims to the stranger, here lives an old bachel-

"Oh my form is now bent, that was once so trim  
and neat,  
And my voice like a cracked fiddle under a sheet;  
My black eye looks now like silver gray,  
Like a dream that is told, I am passing away."

Up the old fellow starts from his lethargic dream  
While a noble resolve in his fiery eyes gleams;  
"Oh," said he, "I will banish this heart-breaking  
sorrow,  
I'm resolved, I'll go wooing and marry to-mor-

But a grievous sob burst from his bosom again,  
As he murmured, "a wife I can never obtain;  
Unloved and unloved for, none heed that I sigh,  
Alone I have lived and alone must I die."

Then I left the old man, as he sat down to mourn,  
And I breathed forth a sigh for one sad and for-  
lorn,  
And a low mournful sound on the night breeze  
was borne,  
'Twas the bachelor's voice, "Oh, I wish I were  
married."

RATHER FOXY—Dad, if I was to see a  
duck on the wing, and was to shoot it  
would you lick me?

"Oh, no my son; shows you are a good  
marksman, and I would feel proud of  
you."

"Well, then, dad, I plumped our old  
drake as he was flyin' over the fence to-  
day, and it would have done you good to  
see him drop."

The Road to Heaven.—A pedlar, calling  
on an elderly lady, recently, to dispose of  
some goods, in his conversation, inquired  
if she could tell him of any road that no  
pedlar had ever travelled.

"Yes, I know of one, and only one, which  
no pedlar has travelled, (the pedlar's coun-  
tenance brightened,) and that is the road  
to Heaven."

An old gentleman who used to frequent  
one of the coffee-houses, being unwell,  
thought he might make so free as to steal  
an opinion concerning his case; accordingly,  
he one day took an opportunity of ask-  
ing Dr. Buchanan, who sat in the same  
box with him, what he should take for such  
a complaint. "I'll tell you," said the doc-  
tor, sarcastically; "you should take ad-  
vice."

### Scott's Weekly Paper.

The Publishers of this large and popu-  
lar Family Journal offers for the coming  
year, (1854) a combination of Literary at-  
tractions heretofore unattempted by any  
of the Philadelphia Weeklies. Among the  
new features will be a new and brilli-  
ant series of Original Romances by  
George Lippard, entitled "Legends of the  
Last Century." All who have read Mr.  
Lippard's celebrated Legends of the  
American Revolution published for fifty-  
six consecutive weeks in the *Saturday  
Courier*, will find these pictures of French  
and American History endowed with all  
the power and brilliancy of his previous  
productions. The first of a series of Ori-  
ginal Novels, called "Morris Hartley,"  
or the Knights of the Mystic Valley, by  
Harrison W. Ainsworth, is about to be  
commenced. It will be handsomely illus-  
trated with 12 fine engravings, and its  
startling incidents cannot fail to elicit un-  
divided praise. *Emerson Bennett*, the  
distinguished Novelist, the favorite of the  
West, and the author of some of the finest  
productions ever read, is also engaged to  
furnish a brilliant Novellette to follow the  
above. Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison, au-  
thor of Home Pictures, Patience Worth-  
ington and her Grandmother, &c., will  
contribute a splendid Domestic Novel-  
lette, entitled "The Old Ivy Grove," and  
H. C. Watson an illustrated Story called  
the "Two Edged Knife"—a graphic pic-  
ture of Early Life in Old Kentucky. To  
these will be added Original Contribu-  
tions, and selections from Mrs. Caroline  
Lee Hentz, Clara Clairville, Lillie Lib-  
er, Grace Greenwood, and other distin-  
guished writers; the news of the day, graphic  
editorials, full reports of the provision,  
money, and stock markets, letters from  
travelers at home and abroad, &c., &c.

TERMS.—One copy, one year, \$2; two  
copies, one year, \$3.40; four copies, one  
year, \$5.00; one copy, one year, and one to  
the getter-up of the club, \$10; twenty copies,  
one year, and one to the getter-up of the  
club, \$20. Address,  
A. SCOTT, Publisher,  
No. 111, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

MISS M. H. HOGUE'S  
SCHOOL,  
For Misses and Small Boys,  
Will open in the Female Seminary on  
the 4th Monday in this month.  
Terms per session of five months—six, eight,  
ten and twelve dollars, according to the studies  
pursued. Fuel extra.  
LEBANON, Sept. 12, 1853. 1m\*

G. E. HAYNES. ANDREW GRAHAM.  
NEW PICKETT  
Tobacco Warehouse,  
Haynes & Graham, Proprietors,  
Corner of Eighth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE above fire-proof Warehouse has been  
much enlarged and is doing a fine busi-  
ness. Our receipts have been upwards of 100,  
000 hogheads since the opening of our house—  
1st of October, 1851—and our sales have been  
very satisfactory.

Our mode of selling is as follows, viz: Every  
hoghead is put up and sold on its own merits,  
and after the sale it is with the water to confirm  
or reject the same, at his pleasure.  
One dollar per hoghead covers all charges  
to the owner, after its arrival at the warehouse;  
and he receives his money at the Warehouse  
Office, as soon as the bill can be made out. We  
are prepared to pay all charges on Tobacco ac-  
cording to us, and hold it subject to the instruc-  
tion of the owner.

This Warehouse is now doing the most ex-  
tensive business of any Tobacco Warehouse in  
Kentucky, and we pledge ourselves to attend  
strictly and promptly to all Tobacco entrusted to  
our care; and we refer to our past years' busi-  
ness, Merchants, Shippers, and Planters, gen-  
erally. HAYNES & GRAHAM.  
Feb. 16, 2m.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

AND THE  
FARMER'S GUIDE.  
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

CONTINUE to publish the four lead-  
ing British Quarterly Reviews and Black-  
wood's Magazine; in addition to which  
they have recently commenced the publica-  
tion of a valuable Agricultural work, called  
the "FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC  
AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE,"  
By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edin-  
burgh, author of the "Book of the Farm,"  
&c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NOBLE,  
M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific  
Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise  
two large royal octavo volumes, containing  
over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid  
steel engravings, and more than 600 en-  
gravings on wood, in the highest style of the  
art, illustrating almost every implement of  
husbandry now in use by the best farmers,  
the best methods of plowing, planting,  
hay-making, harvesting, &c., &c., the various  
domestic animals in their highest perfec-  
tion; in short the pictorial feature of the  
book is unique, and will render it of incal-  
culable value to the student of Agricul-  
ture.

This work is being published in Semi-  
monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, ex-  
clusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold  
at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work  
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tive),  
The Edinburgh Review (Whig),  
The North British Review (Free-Church),  
The Westminster Review (Liberal), and  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by  
the political shades above indicated, yet  
but a small portion of their contents is de-  
voted to political subjects. It is their lit-  
erary character which gives them their chief  
value, and in that they stand con-  
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their class. Blackwood, still under the  
masterly guidance of Christopher North,  
maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at  
this time, unusually attractive, from the se-  
rial works of Bulwer and other literary  
notables, written for that magazine, and  
first appearing in its columns both in Great  
Britain and in the United States. Such  
works as "The Caxtons" and "My New  
Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular  
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Hurry and let us to us come a looking.

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H. JOHNSON.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A large and splen-  
did assortment of Cooking and common  
heating  
STOVES  
of the latest and most improved patterns, and  
would call the particular attention of the pub-  
lic to his large heavy premium cooking stoves,  
made especially for the country.  
All kinds of Tin ware on hand, together with  
my usual variety of notions, and every kind of  
article that is needed in the cooking line.  
Oct. 20th 1853.

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OF  
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This Literary Institution, founded in  
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The beauty and salubrity of the situa-  
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commodiousness of the College Buildings,  
are generally known. It will be the con-  
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as practicable, the plan which it was so  
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Session, 1 50  
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retail prices;  
For those who remain at the College during  
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for Board of  
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STYLE OF  
HATS AND CAPS!!

My facilities for the purchasing of materi-  
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SUPERIOR HATS, are not excelled in the West-  
ern Country.

I have on hand, and am constantly manufactur-  
ing to order  
Black and White Beaver,  
Nutria, Brush, Russia and Otter Hats, &c. Also  
the Spring style of Hats from the most cele-  
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with a large assortment of  
Brown California, black and white Buena Vista  
and Wool Hats.

Mens' and Youths' Panama Hats.  
" " Double and single brim  
" " Leghorn.  
" " Pedal Straw Hats.  
" " Palm Leaf do  
Infants' fancy Summer  
Ladies' Riding Hats, of the latest New York  
and Parisian Styles  
Kosuth Hats, &c., &c.

The above goods will be found equal in qual-  
ity, and fully as LOW in Price as the same  
article can be bought for in Louisville or any  
other city market.

The Patrons of the house, and the public at  
large, are particularly invited to call and exam-  
ine the assortment.  
Hats of any particular shape made to order  
at short notice.  
LEONARD EDELEN.  
Lebanon, May 5.

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J. H. KIRK, PROPRIETOR.

WOULD respectfully announce to the  
Travelling Public, that he has just fin-  
ished in a fine manner his Tavern Stand in Leba-  
non, where he will at all times be happy to en-  
tertaining his friends and the public generally, and  
will spare no pains to make them comfortable  
when they put up with him. His table is always  
supplied with the best of liquors, Cigars,  
&c., and his stable with the best provider, and  
attentive grooms.

Buggies and horses always on hand  
to hire by the day or week. Horses  
kept by the day, week, or month, at very reason-  
able rates.  
Fine Horses for sale at all times.  
May 5, 4 J. H. KIRK.

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I have a good supply of STATION-  
ERY, on hand and for sale; such as:  
FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER,  
NOTE PAPER,  
PLAIN and FANCY ENVELOPES,  
STEEL PENS, &c., &c.  
W. W. JACK.

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THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully an-  
nounce to the citizens of Lebanon and  
Marion county that he still continues to man-  
ufacture on the most reasonable terms and in  
the most workmanlike manner, all articles usual-  
ly kept in establishments of the kind; such as:  
Fine, Marble-top, and common Bureaus,  
Fine and common Bedsteads, all sizes,  
Spring Mattresses,  
Tables, large and small, &c., &c.  
All of which he will sell on as reasonable terms  
as they can be bought for in any town in Ken-  
tucky. Then for past favors, I would so-  
licit, and hope to deserve by punctuality to busi-  
ness, a continuance of the patronage hitherto ex-  
tended to me.  
May 12, 1853, if  
A. S. HARDY.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS done in  
the neatest style at this office.

A FINE LOT OF NOTE-PAPER just re-  
ceived and for sale, at the Printing office.  
May 11, if

Notice.  
ALL those indebted to me by account,  
I would do well to come forward and settle  
the same, by cash or note; or they will find  
their accounts in the hands of an officer, for  
collection; as I am about to close up all of  
my old business.  
J. A. HALL.

1853  
ELEVENTH YEAR  
OF THE  
LOUISVILLE  
WEEKLY COURIER:

Acknowledged by general consent to be the  
Largest, Best and Cheapest Newspaper  
in the West.

In issuing the Eleventh Prospectus of  
the LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, we  
have great pleasure in announcing that  
Mr. Wm. D. Gallagher, Esq., has pur-  
chased an interest in the establishment,  
and he will hereafter be associated with  
us in its management. Mr. Gallagher is  
widely known as an able political and lit-  
erary writer and a gentleman of cultivated  
taste, and being thoroughly Western in  
his education, habits and associations, and  
conversant with our Railroad and Manu-  
facturing interests, we flatter ourselves that  
he will add largely to the value and inter-  
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acceptable to its thousands of readers in  
every section of the great Mississippi  
Valley.

The Louisville Weekly Courier, Edited  
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useful.

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intend to do so to the exclusion of our  
usual variety. Our readers may rest as-  
sured that they will not be surfeited with  
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